

**MEMORANDUM**  
**OF**  
**Ministry of Foreign Affairs**  
**of the Democratic People's**  
**Republic of Korea**

**Pyongyang, Korea**  
**August 1981**



It is 28 years since a ceasefire was realized in Korea.

But the armistice has not been converted into a durable peace, the tension continues to be aggravated and the danger of a war is increasing with each passing day.

The danger of a war in Korea is increasing all the more after Reagan took office in the United States and the traitor Chon Du Hwan seized "power" in south Korea.

As a result, peace and security in the Korean peninsula are now being jeopardized and a tension has been created there which may lead to the outbreak of another war at any moment. This causes a deep concern among the world people who love justice and peace.

Considering it necessary to call the world's attention to the constant increase of the danger of a new war in Korea due to the United States and the south Korean authorities, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea publishes this Memorandum on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 Month of Anti-US Joint Struggle.

## **Revocation of "Troop Pullout Plan" and Undisguised Bellicose Statements**

The US troops' occupation of south Korea is a permanent factor obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, increasing the tension and producing the danger of a war in Korea.

It is an act of aggression violating the publicly recognized principles of international law on territorial integrity, respect for sovereignty and non-interference and a violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement envisaging the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea after the ceasefire.

It is also an open violation of the principle of the North-South Joint Statement on the realization of the independent reunification of the country without outside interference and the Resolution of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly calling for the dissolution of the "United Nations Command" in south Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign troops carrying the UN flag.

There is no reason or pretext for the United States to keep its troops in south Korea.

Accordingly, it is entirely legitimate not only for the Korean people but also for the world's peace-loving people to demand the immediate withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea along with all their destructive weapons.

But the present Reagan administration of the United States, ignoring the eager demand of the times, persists in its domination over south Korea and the policy of military occupation, revealing its aggressive nature with increasing clarity.

On February 2 Reagan who had just taken office as President summoned the traitor Chon Du Hwan before anyone else to the White House to have "south Korea-US summit talks" at which he declared the complete revocation of the "plan of US troop pullout" from south Korea put forward by Carter. This was reaffirmed in the "south Korea-US joint communique" made public thereafter. (south Korean *Radio Chungang*, Feb. 3, 1981)

It was not the first time that Reagan declared that he would revoke the "US troops pullout plan".

Last year in his presidential election commitments he said that if he was elected president, he would further "supplement and perfect" the "south Korea-US mutual defense treaty" and "reinforce" the US troops far from withdrawing them from south Korea. (south Korean *Radio Chungang* and *Radio Tong-A*, Oct. 15, 1980)

Thus, the "plan of US troop pullout" from south Korea which had presented itself to the world, wearing a deceptive mask from the beginning, was completely revoked and "the US troop pullout" advertisement disappeared.

Of course, the world had not been unaware that the "US troops pullout plan" brought forward first by Carter as an "election commitment" at the time of the 1976 presidential election was not a true one but a sham and it was a mere election strategy.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea disclosed in its Memorandum dated June 26, 1978, that the "US troop pullout plan" brought forward by Carter was a trick seeking a sinister aim to use public opinion at home and abroad demanding the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea in favour of his election strategy for seizing power.

Today the question of the US troop pullout from south Korea shows by itself that it is used again by the new master of the White House for the maintenance of his administration.

This is an intolerable challenge to the entire Korean people and the world's peaceloving people who demand the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea and desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people bitterly condemn the US bellicose quarters for their criminal act of flouting the Korean people and the world's people with the question of the US troop pullout from south Korea.

Lurking behind Reagan's declaration of the complete revocation of the "US troop pullout plan" is the wicked design of the United States to remain in south Korea as ever, to perpetuate the division of Korea and keep hold on south Korea indefinitely as its colony and military base and, furthermore, invade the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Reagan and the bellicose quarters of his administration do not bother to conceal this.

US Secretary of Defence Weinberger, saying that south Korea is very important strategically, declared that US troops would not be withdrawn from south Korea. Speaking at a hearing in the US Senate Foreign Relations

Committee on January 13, US Secretary of State Haig said that there is no match for south Korea in northeast Asia and that south Korea is important, declaring that south Korea is in the strategic position of plunging a dagger in the heart of Japan, and as the cutback of the US troops in south Korea would give the greatest shock to Japan, they would not be reduced. (south Korean *Radio Chungang*, Jan. 13, 1981)

Earlier, on August 6, last year, a report made public by the Investigation Bureau of US Congress pointed out that for the US forces stationed in the West Pacific some forward bases constitute a stronghold of conjunction to make them display their military capacity and if these bases are yielded, they would lose a military lever in the Far East as there is no way to take their place.

Wickham, Commander of the US forces occupying south Korea, said at a hearing in the US House Armed Services Committee in February last that the Korean peninsula is of strategic importance for the United States. In an interview with the Ryonhap News Agency after the hearing, he stated that the US policy of revoking US troops pullout from south Korea is a very inspiring one and that the geographical and strategic importance of south Korea has grown as never before. (south Korean *Radio Chungang*, Feb. 23, 1981)

The official announcement of the complete revocation of the "US troops pullout plan" shows that it is a prelude to the provocation of a new war by the United States to seize the whole of the Korean peninsula.

This is revealed by the provocative utterances ceaselessly made by bosses of the present US administration.

Directly connecting the control over south Korea with the "national interests" of the United States, Reagan never loses every chance to state that the United States would willingly take action, if necessary, for national security.

To what extent the bellicosity of Reagan trying to provoke a new war in Korea has reached was disclosed by former US President Carter.

In a television dispute with Reagan for the presidential election on October 29 last year, Carter said that Reagan revealed once again the bellicosity he exhibited when he called for using force of arms against north Korea when "Pueblo" was captured in 1968. (south Korean *Radio Tongyang*, Oct. 30, 1980)

The sinister intention of the Reagan administration to provoke a war in Korea by connecting the US troops occupation of south Korea directly or indirectly with the "national interests" of the United States can be seen in the utterance of Weinberger.

In his testimony in the US Senate Armed Services Committee on January 28, Weinberger said that Armed Forces would be used directly or indirectly for the interests of the United States. In his speech before American newspaper editors in Chicago on May 5, he stated that the United States must have a capacity for prosecuting a war in any place of the world, at any time and in any case when vitally important interests of the United

States are at stake. (*Radio Voice of America*, Jan. 29 and May 6, 1981)

Now the bellicose quarters of the Reagan administration openly call for even a nuclear war in Korea.

Haig who had stated at every opportunity that to take only the maintenance of peace as a pillar of foreign policy may bring about instability and for the maintenance of peace the United States would not hesitate to use even force of arms, said in an interview with the Hapdong News Agency on October 17 last year that in order to preserve the US interests in the Korean peninsula the US troops must have a capacity for executing not only a conventional war but also nuclear war. (south Korean *Radio Christian*, Oct. 17, 1980)

Reflecting such aggressive nature of the Korean policy of the present US administration, Charles Clart of the Foreign Policy Institute attached to the Harvard University of the United States in a new year conference on January 1 predicted that the Reagan administration would continuously pursue the policy of supremacy in strength for the solution of the question of the Korean peninsula in the future. (south Korean radio *Voice of Hope*, Jan. 2, 1981)

Today the provocative bellicose utterances made by the bosses of the Reagan administration and the warlike servants remind us of the aggressive cries of warlike servants who chose Korea as a "testing ground" of a decisive battle for world supremacy and lit the fuze of the Korean war in the 1950's.

## Frequent War Confabs and Extensive Arms Buildup

The bellicose utterances of the US warlike quarters after the announcement of the revocation of "troop pullout" are being carried immediately into practice.

This year war confabs between the master and servant are more frequent than ever before, arms buildup is being further stepped up in south Korea and the manoeuvres to provoke a new war against the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are becoming ever more reckless.

In February last Reagan called the traitor Chon Du Hwan to the White House and made him sign the "south Korea-US joint communique", a document for aggression and treachery, and incited him to war. Thus he started his work in the office.

Now a series of huddles are going on between the master and the servant to finally supplement and perfect an operational-tactical plan for their war preparations according to the treacherous and aggressive "south Korea-US joint communique" agreed upon between Reagan and the traitor Chon Du Hwan in the White House.

The war plan agreed upon between Reagan and the traitor Chon Du Hwan in February in the White House was reaffirmed and concrete action plans were elaborated at the "13th south Korea-US annual bilateral security conference" which was held in San Francisco in April.

There the United States gave assurances that it would deploy more up-to-date military equipment in south Korea, deliver a huge amount of military sales loan and destructive weapons including warplanes and tanks of latest type to the puppets, increase the capacity of stockpiling war materials and support their munitions industry.

While calling south Korean puppets to the United States to be closeted with them for war confabs, Reagan sent many warlike servants to south Korea.

This year the Commander of the US Air Force in the Pacific flew into south Korea in January, the US Deputy Army Chief of Staff, the Chief of Staff of the US Air Force, the Commander of the US Seventh Fleet and a member of the Advisory Committee of the US Senate Armed Services Committee in March, the US Army Commander for Readiness of Material Deployment, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the US Defense Department in Charge of East Asia and the Pacific, the Commander-in-Chief of the US Armed Forces in the Pacific and the Commander of the US Pacific Fleet Marines in April and the Commander of the US Strategic Air Force in May.

These brasshats of the US military who flew into south Korea inspected first of all the frontline units without exception, examined the war preparedness of the US troops and the puppet army and repeatedly held war confabs with the puppets, making bellicose utterances.

At these war confabs such prearranged operational plans as the "five-day war plan," "nine-day short-term hard strike strategy" and "emergency plan for nuclear warfare" were reexamined and the problems of further strengthening the operational command system of the "South Korea-US Combined Forces Command" were further elaborated.

While continuously holding war confabs with the puppet, the Reagan administration is zealously hastening the arms buildup, talking about the "strengthening of functions" of the US troops occupying south Korea.

According to a report from south Korea on January 21, the United States newly set up the fourth combat flying communications squadron armed with up-to-date equipment in the Osan air base in south Korea, and on February 6 the US Air Force Command announced that the United States would deploy within this year two groups of 48 "F-16" fighter planes in south Korea. (south Korean *Radio Chungang*, Jan. 21 and Feb. 7, 1981)

Along with this, a group of "A-10" close support fighter planes known as "tank-hunting hawk" will be deployed in the US forces present in south Korea in March next year and 6 planes of the same kind additionally in March 1983.

It was also planned to move 12 "F-15" fighter planes of latest type to south Korea from June 17 to July 14 and set up a new base of "F-15" detachment corps. (south Korean *Radio Chungang*, Feb. 5 and May 13, 1981,

and south Korean *Radio Munhwa*, April 29, 1981)

According to south Korean radio *Voice of Hope* on February 15, 1981, the United States decided to sharply increase the firepower of the US Second Division occupying south Korea under the pretext of "building it up into a light infantry division equipped with such high mobility and combat capacity" that it may be quickly deployed even in Europe in the future.

According to an announcement of the US Defense Department on March 9, they are examining the problem of supplying the new portable anti-aircraft missile "Stinger" to the US Second Division stationed in south Korea. And as was made clear by the US Army Chief of Staff at a press conference with the "Army Times" on August 23, 1980, 105 mm howitzers will be replaced by latest type "M-198" 155 mm howitzers of the US Army and each unit will be equipped with 18 more howitzers of this type.

In consequences the US troops occupying south Korea will be the first overseas occupation force of the US Army to be equipped with howitzers of latest type. (south Korean *Radio Chungang*, March 10, 1981, and south Korean *Radio Munhwa*, March 13, 1981)

Now the United States is building bases and establishments on an extensive scale to be used for an indefinite period to provide for its troops' prolonged occupation of south Korea.

According to south Korean *Radio Munhwa* on August 13, 1980, both the US Senate and House Armed Services Committees approved expenses for military construction for the fiscal year 1981 amounting to 110 million dollars, or more than three times those of last year which stood at 33 million dollars.

Along this line, in major air-bases of south Korea including Osan and Suwon projects are now under way for emergency at the expense of 12 million dollars to build hangars for airplane maintenance and liquid fuel storage facilities as well as storehouses of strategical equipment.

The United States is zealously fostering the war potentials of the south Korean puppets and increasing military aid to them, while beefing up its forces present in south Korea.

In this connection, the US bellicose quarters said that priority should be given to south Korea in the US arms sales to foreign countries so that the military equipment of the south Korean puppet army may be raised to the level of "NATO".

This was fully proved by what Ronald James, Chief of the US Defense Department in Charge of East Asia and the Pacific, said.

On February 20, he said that the Pentagon requested the Congress to work out such a policy as to "give priority to south Korea in arms sales" and take "all necessary steps" for its implementation and that another official of the United States "strongly urged the Government to treat south Korea on a par with the A group states of NATO". (south Korean *Radio Munhwa*, Feb. 21, 1981)

As a result, the United States recently decided to sell to the south Korean puppets 1,000 "M-551" tanks and 36 "F-16" fighter-bombers worth



900 million dollars and transfer destroyers to them within this year. (south Korean *Radio Munhwa*, May 1, 1981, and *Radio Chungang*, May 25, 1981)

With a view to further strengthening its operational command over the south Korean puppet army the United States contemplates to conclude a "military treaty on mutual supply and aid" with the puppets within this year and to enact new legislation for further increasing aid to the puppets.

According to the statements of Wickham, Commander of the US forces occupying south Korea, at the US House Armed Services Committee on February 20, the content of this law will be similar to the "NATO law for mutual aid" enacted in 1979.

The United States is steadily increasing its military aid to south Korea.

When it approved the "bill on foreign aid program for 1981", US Congress decided to allot 176 million dollars of "military sales loan," or one third of the total amount of aid to Asian and Pacific countries, to south Korea in the current fiscal year 1981, and again 167.5 million dollars of "military sales loan" and 1.8 million dollars of "military education and training expenditure" in the fiscal year 1982. (south Korean *Radio Chungang*, March 11, 1981)

Official announcements of the south Korean puppets fully show how the United States has machinated to foster the military potentials of south Korea.

On June 17 last year south Korean *Radio Tongyang* said that the economic and military aid the United States has given to south Korea in pursuance of its military aim for 33 years till 1979 since its occupation of south Korea totalled 14,608,100,000 dollars.

Meanwhile the United States is now concentrating huge armed forces in the vicinity of south Korea.

It is an open secret that the United States has concentrated already over 130,000 troops in many military bases in the areas surrounding south Korea including the Pacific, Japan proper and Okinawa, and has organized a new "mobile strike force" and is teaching Korean language to hurl it into the Korean front.

As to the task of this "mobile strike force," it was well proved by statements of the Commander of the US air-base in Clark, the Philippines, and former US Defense Secretary Brown.

Already in 1978, the Commander of the US air-base in Clark said that they are "always on the horseback" to cope with "any emergency on the Korean peninsula," and Brown said in his "report on the situation" made public on January 30 last year that "if a war breaks out on the Korean peninsula, the United States would dispatch its ground, naval and air forces and mobile strike force 100,000 strong" to the Korean front.

Along with this, the United States is staging large-scale military exercises reminiscent of actual fighting to render the situation more strained according to the strategical plan for increasing "frequency" and enlarging "dimensions" of military exercises in Korea.

Despite the strong denunciation of the world's people, the United States

staged a “south Korea-US joint military exercise” dubbed “Team Spirit-81”, the largest ever in history in south Korea, from February 1 to April 10 this year.

According to an official announcement of the spokesman of the Pentagon, the exercise was participated in by more than 170,000 troops including 61,500 US troops in south Korea, US mainland and the Pacific, 46 warships, over 700 planes and large quantity of ground combat technical material.

As a matter of fact, the “Team Spirit-81” military exercise was not a mere repetition of the usual joint exercise but a practical “test war”, a “preliminary war”, aimed to attack the northern half of the DPRK from the sky, land and sea. All operations, such as “ground operation” and “landing operation,” were held with the mobilization of the US forces and the south Korean puppet army of all arms and services.

Even missiles capable of delivering warheads were mobilized in this war exercise and their launching exercise was held. This vividly revealed the blackhearted intention of the US imperialists to provoke a nuclear war in Korea.

War exercises have been ceaseless in south Korea since the “Team Spirit-81”.

On June 1, 1981, south Korean *Radio Munhwa* said that a “south Korea-US joint naval exercise of sea rescue” would be staged in Chinhae area, South Kyongsang Province of south Korea, from June 1 to 9.

The United States and the south Korean puppets are thus continuously holding military exercises while deploying attack forces comprising scores of divisions near the Military Demarcation Line and committing military provocations against the northern half of the DPRK.

Military provocations and violations of the Armistice Agreement by the US side against the northern half of the DPRK since the ceasefire in Korea numbered upwards of 321,700, and 10,800 from January to May this year alone.

## Reckless Acts of Traitor

As for traitor Chon Du Hwan, he is a fascist tyrant who massacred thousands of fellow countrymen in cold blood in a morning in Kwangju last year; he is a traitor who has already committed indelible crimes against the country and the nation and offered south Korea as a permanent colony and military base of the US imperialists, enthusiastically hailing Reagan’s revocation of the “troop pullout plan.”

Now this traitor is getting overheated in committing treacheries against the nation, declaring the 1980’s as “years of a fierce battle” with the north.

Babbling that “peaceful unification must not be imagined”, he is

further stepping up his manoeuvres to provoke a fratricidal war.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan, after usurping power by elbowing Choe Gyu Ha out of the "regime" last year, lost no time in calling a "meeting of leading commanders" of the puppet army, at which he prattled that "the time has come to fight it out with the north," beginning to reveal his true nature as a war maniac.

This traitor went to the White House at the call of Reagan and signed an aggressive document revoking the "US troop pullout plan", in February, after which he has been running amuck with bloodshot eyes in war preparations.

As soon as he returned from the White House he confirmed his determination "to give himself entirely to buildup of national strength" for seven years of his office for "unification by prevailing over communism" in the 1980's before "influential persons" in Kyongju area on February 17. (south Korean *Radio Munhwa*, Feb. 17, 1981)

He appeared at the "29th graduation ceremony" of the "Air Force Military Academy" on April 6 and the "35th graduation ceremony" of the puppet "Naval Military Academy" on April 9 and cried that "victory must be won" in a war against the north by taking "a practical and active stance to cope with an emergency situation" as former dictator Pak Jung Hi often cried that they were "sure to win, if they fought." (south Korean *Radio Chungang*, April 6 and 9, 1981)

Traitor Chon Du Hwan is now actively mobilising all the manpower and material resources of south Korea in the preparations for a war on the instructions of his master to "continue to enlist the maximum number of military personnel."

Blabbing that they could "attack at a breath" the northern half of the Republic, if they had enough troops, the puppets are scheming to increase the regular armed forces of the puppet army over 700,000 strong at present to millions.

This is clear from the fact that they revised the "military service law" to lower the conscription age one year and extend the military service age two years.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan directs the greater portion of the "budgetary" appropriations of the puppet government to war preparations, while harshly plundering the people.

According to an official announcement of the south Korean puppets, 36.7 per cent of the expenditure of the general financial "budget" of the puppet government for 1981 go to military spending. This means an increment of 20.5 times as against 1971 and 187.9 times as against 1960.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan cooked up wartime evil laws to intensify fascist suppression of the people, while staging all forms of civilian exercises everywhere to create a powder-reeking war atmosphere.

Such civilian military exercises as "mobile exercise of taking shelter", "civilian defence exercise", "familiarising exercise", "exercise of emergency mobilisation of reserve force", "guerrilla exercise" and "educational exercise

of public servants" are staged almost every day, and traitor Chon Du Hwan drives even teenager and old men in their eighties into military exercises, arguing that "it is an urgent task to imbue the postwar generations which have not experienced the scourge of war with firm security consciousness to win in the combat with communism."

Now the south Korean puppets are converting a large number of civilian factories into munitions factories under the pretext of "buildup of war industry," building or expanding military roads, harbours and military airfields and begging Japan, Britain and other countries, not to speak of the United States, to send them more weapons and war supplies.

According to a survey announced in Japan some time ago, the south Korean puppets, in league with the Japanese reactionaries, secretly imported over 3,500 pieces of war materiel including 611 gun barrels of different calibres under disguised labels from "Hotta Steel", a special steel company of Japan, and it was disclosed that they imported 30 tons of special armour plate for tanks from the large steel manufacturer "Nissin Steel." (*Yomiuri Shimbun*, Feb. 5 and 19, 1981)

How keen traitor Chon Du Hwan is on war is more clearly revealed in his begging the United States and other countries to join him in the fight, crying for "cooperation with friendly countries."

He entreated the friendly countries and allies to understand and actively support him in the fierce battle for the coming 1980's in his "luncheon address" at the US national journalist club during his trip to the United States in February last. And he sent the puppet defence minister to the United States in April on the mission to obtain a "written commitment" from it to fight side by side with them in case a war breaks out on the Korean peninsula. (south Korean *Radio Chungang*, Feb. 4, 1981, Kyodo Press, Seoul, April 29, 1981)

All these facts in south Korea show that Chon Du Hwan is a fascist hangman, most bellicose warmaniac and traitor far surpassing the successive puppets preceding him.

Now traitor Chon Du Hwan is resorting to a disguising trick to cover up his criminal acts.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan who has sold off the country and the nation to his master and is making desperate efforts to plunge the fellow countrymen again into a scourge of war, obtrusively brought forward "mutual visits," talking about "peaceful unification."

It is, indeed, preposterous for this traitor indulging in division, war and fascism to argue for reunification.

However loudly traitor Chon Du Hwan, the filth of the times, who can not be a party to a dialogue, may talk about "mutual visits" and so on, no one in the world will be taken in by such burlesque.

In bringing forward again the "mutual visits", which had been denounced and rejected, traitor Chon Du Hwan seeks the aim of misleading public opinion at home and abroad and delivering himself from isolation and raising the price of his body.

It is not without reason that AFP reported on June 5 that observers in Seoul said the "proposal of mutual visits" made by traitor Chon Du Hwan was merely aimed at "a victory in the diplomatic propaganda."

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All the developments in Korea today clearly indicate who is responsible for the aggravation of tension and where the danger of a war is coming from.

Now the US bellicose circles and the south Korean military fascists are still raising a hue and cry over the "threat of southward invasion from the north" to evade the responsibility for the aggravation of tension and further accelerate new war preparations in Korea.

But the outcry over the "threat of southward invasion" was refuted long ago and it is regarded as a fiction.

It is more powerfully proved by the fact that the Americans themselves say that there is no "threat of southward invasion" in Korea and ex-Foreign Minister of Japan Ito strongly asserted this to the United States some time ago.

At his official talks with US Secretary of State Haig on March 23, Ito asserted: "We judge that there is no danger of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea making an allout attack on south Korea." (*Yomiuri Shimbun*, March 24, 1981)

Finding it hard to cover up their aggressive nature any longer with the pretext of "threat of southward invasion," US bellicose circles are these days adding "arms buildup of the north" to the "threat of southward invasion."

However it is either nothing but the last resort which is rejected even in the United States.

A report worked out and submitted by the Brookings Institution in the United States, on May 16, 1981, pointed out that an evidence of the military strength of the north being so superior as to break through the barrier of the south and defeating the south Korean army can not be found as yet in Korea.

With no pretext can the United States and south Korean puppets justify their aggressive acts before this stark fact.

If the United States wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it should accept our proposal to conclude a peace agreement for turning the ceasefire into a durable peace, and withdraw its nuclear weapons and troops from south Korea at once and follow a road helpful to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification instead of taking the road of aggravating tension, while reinforcing the armed forces in south Korea.

The United States should stop backing with armed forces the south Korean military fascists brutally suppressing the south Korean people who turn out in the struggle for the democratisation of society and reunification of the country, and encouraging them to a war, and discontinue all kinds of interference in internal affairs of Korea.

This will mean to act in accordance with the will of the US people and

the world people.

The United States must not mistake our sincere efforts to ease tension, remove the danger of a war and solve the question of national reunification by peaceful means for a sign of weakness.

It is an anachronistic act for the US warlike circles to continue to pursue policies of aggression and war in Korea, not discarding their wild ambition to occupy the whole of the Korean peninsula.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan must not run wild in the new war provocation manoeuvres, estranging himself from the nation and begging for permanent occupation of south Korea by the US troops, but apologize for his heinous treason to the country and the nation and step down from "power" without delay.

If traitor Chon Du Hwan is removed and a patriotic democratic government desirous of reunification is established in south Korea, we would solve the question of the reunification of the country in a peaceful way, without any hitch.

Today the struggle to remove the danger of a new war and preserve and consolidate peace in Korea is a common struggle for peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Anyone who loves justice and peace should pay due attention to today's grave situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and fight resolutely to prevent the outbreak of a new war in Korea.

The Korean people do not want that a war breaks out in Korea and gives a harmful effect to the neighbouring countries and the world peace but desire to avoid a fratricidal war and reunify the country peacefully.

The Korean people are greatly encouraged by full support and encouragement of governments and people of the peace-loving countries of the world to their righteous struggle for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, and always feel thankful for this.

On the occasion of June 25-July 27 Month of Anti-US Joint Struggle the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people believe that the governments and people of many countries of the world, international organizations and democratic organizations and personages of broad segments who love justice and peace will, in the period of this month, as in the past, scathingly expose and denounce the criminal manoeuvres of the US imperialists and traitor Chon Du Hwan to provoke a new war in Korea, lift up louder voices to force the US imperialist aggression troops to withdraw from south Korea and conduct a broader solidarity movement in support of the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

*Pyongyang*  
*June 23, 1981*